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	1.	journals contained many articles that were filled with information on the U and East Zone German research but sel	on scientific research in Hungary. Technical aslated from Soviet periodicals and journals USSR. University courses stressed Soviet. Idom referred to that done in the West. e of research data between the Ecetvoes e of research and the Moscow Academy of	25X1 25X1
		Coraid University, the hungarian Head Sciences. I do not think that the Mc over institutes and research program do I believe that it influenced the know of no connection between the Fin Lorard University and the Physics- University in Budapent were assigned ing the research of the Communist.	oscow Academy of Sciences exerted any control coscow Academy of Sciences, nor so of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, nor Hungarian cosmic-ray research program. I systeal Chemistry Institute of the Ecetwees emical Institute imeni Karlova in Moscow. I Chemistry Institute of the Ecetwees Icrand to graduate students by the professor. Durate graduate students by the professor. Durate the trustee Party (now called the Eungarian workers Perty)	25X1
		used to come in pected results.	How-	25X1
		warrend to other research projects. The basic group Party trustee had to be in		25X1

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2. Through the Hungarian-Soviet Society, headed by Ferenc Erdei, Minister of Agriculture, there was an exchange of students and professors. Graduate students from individual faculties of a university were sometimes offered the opportunity to work for five years in Leningrad or Moscow. This honor could not be refused. the names of anyone who had been given this opportunity. In May of each year, a group of Hungarian professors and a Hungarian cultural delegation went to the USSR. Following a pre-arranged schedule, they visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Uzbekistan. Most of their time there was spent seeing collectives, the ballet, and the theatre; with the exception of the dynamo ball bearing factory, they have never seen any industrial installations.

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located on Kerepesi Ut. Here a clinic, which was named for him on his return to the USSR, was set up for his work. His lectures, which were given in Russian, were translated sentence by sentence by a Hungarian interpreter. He talked mostly about war casualties, amputations at front hospitals, amputations of extremities, and blood transfusions. Many patients were afraid of him and his surgery methods. He experimented with tlansplanting various organts on the bodies of dogs; eg, the left leg of a dog was successfully exchanged for the right leg. He also experimented with dogs' nearts. Hungarian bacteriologists privately criticised his method of washing the wounds with pure alcohol. Hungarian newspapers praised him as a specialist and a great surgeon.

- 4. A Russian university was founded in 1950 in Hungary. Russian literature, history, the Russian language, humanities and natural science were the main subjects taught. On April 26 (1950?) the Lenin Institute was opened at the University, where collective literature, Marxism, Russian geography, and Soviet culture were taught to students and middle-school teachers.
- 5. About two years ago (1990), a large exhibition hall or national museum was opened on Vaci Street #31 or 35 which is on the left bank of the Danube just above the Blizzbeth Bridge. Here manufactured products from the USSR were on display and orders could be placed for almost anything shown. The display included all kinds of instruments, tools, machinery, textiles, etc.
- 6. With the coming of the Soviets in 1945, many street names were changed in Budapest and other cities in Hungary. Some of the more important name changes in Budapest were the following:

Vilmon these are uten changed to Bajesi Zeilinskij. (Zeilinskij was a smallhelders party leader.)
Andrassy ut changed to Stalin ut.
Erssebet ter changed to Stalin ter.
Eskuter changed to Marcius 15 ter (in commemoration of the Hungarian revolution under Kossuth Lajos in 1848).
Erszebet Koerut and Terez Koerut changed to Lenin Koerut Vamhaz koerut changed to Tolbukhin koerut.
Vigade ter changed to Molotov ter.
Eszterhazy utea changed to Pushkin utea.
Stefania ut changed to Voroshilov ut.
Arena ut changed to Dozsa Gyoergy ut (in commemoration of the leader of the peasant uprising in 1514).
Margit koerut changed to Martirok utea.

Other streets are named after Hungarian Communist martyrs, Soviet writers and other outstanding Communists and revolutionaries.

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